

lan theater nor in the Dardanelles have any events of any great moment been reported.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN BALKANS PUZZLES

The political situation in the Balkans is still shrouded with considerable mystery. The Bulgarians having secured what they wanted from Turkey in the cession of a railway line, appear to be well satisfied for the present. But there is now talk in Berlin of the Bulgarians taking by force if they cannot get it otherwise, the portions of Macedonia taken from them by the Serbians and Greeks during the last Balkan war. It is asserted that the Bulgarians have called to the colors all the Macedonian recruits now in Bulgaria, and that generally there is a warlike feeling in existence among the Bulgarians.

With Bulgaria surrounded by Serbia, Greece and Roumania, and her coasts open to attack by Anglo-French, Italian and Russian fleets, however, it is believed here that Bulgaria will hesitate before throwing in her lot with the central powers and Turkey.

Turkey is declared to be having her own troubles over the cession of the Dodecanthos railway. The Mussulman population in this strip of land is said to be in revolt against being placed under the Bulgarian government.

ATTITUDE OF BULGARIA REGARDED AS EQUIVOCAL

PARIS, September 19.—What they describe as the growing seriousness of the Balkan situation, resulting from the presentation of the joint note of the entente allies to Bulgaria, is discussed by the Temps and the Journal des Debats. The Temps declares Bulgaria's position to be equivocal, as she is treating with the allies on the basis of joining them in the war, and treating with Turkey on the basis of remaining neutral. It characterizes this as a dangerous attitude, one that will have to be speedily changed or lead to serious results in the Balkans.

The correspondent of the Journal des Debats at Milan quotes a report that Turkey intends to cede a territory to Germany, which Germany afterwards will cede to Bulgaria.

FATAL TO CONTINUE NEUTRAL POLICY

LONDON, September 19.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Sofia, Bulgaria, dated September 19, says:

"The opposition leaders at their audience with King Ferdinand declared that it would be fatal for the country to continue its neutral policy, and in order to safeguard the country against a policy which would be contrary to the interests and sentiments of the nation, they recommended the formation of a coalition cabinet and the immediate summoning of Parliament."

"The King listened attentively to the speeches of the opposition leaders, and promised to consider seriously the views expressed by them. After the audience, the King summoned Premier Radoslawoff."

"Five political parties were represented at the audience, and the leader of each outlined at length the views of his party on the political situation. The eagerness of the King to receive the deputations has considerably relieved public feeling."

NUMBER OF GERMAN TAKEN PRISONERS

PARIS, September 19.—An attack launched by the Germans in the region of Faye, southwest of Peronne, after they had exploded a powerful mine, was repulsed, the French War Department announced in a dispatch. The statement, a number of Germans being taken prisoners. There was marked activity by the artillery with considerable infantry firing along a large part of the rest of the front. The destruction of a German anti-aircraft battery east of St. Mihiel is reported.

EXPECT OPERATIONS ALONG BALKAN STATES' FRONTIERS

ROME, September 19 (via Paris).—Active operations are likely soon to be under way along the frontiers of the Balkan states, the Tribuna declares. It learns from competent sources, it says, that an Austro-German movement has been planned for the latter part of October, the plan involving the expected diversion of 500,000 men from the Russian campaign to the Balkans, with the simultaneous securing of Bulgaria's adherence to the move to open a route from Budapest to Constantinople. The Tribuna and other journals argue the necessity of offsetting this move by the concentration in the Dardanelles of all possible entente allies, declaring the issue turns on which side takes Constantinople first, the Austro-Germans through Bulgaria, or the allies through the Dardanelles.

DIES AT ENGLISH ESTATE

Cablegram Announces Death of Mrs. Maudwin Drummond, Formerly Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The death of Mrs. Maudwin Drummond, formerly Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, at her estate, Oakland, near Southampton, Eng., was announced in a cablegram received here today.

DEATH WILL IN NO WAY AFFECT FIELD ESTATE

CHICAGO, September 19.—Mrs. Maudwin Drummond, who died on Saturday in England, was once a social leader in Chicago as the wife of Marshall Field, Jr., who died some ten years ago of a pistol wound accidentally inflicted while he was preparing to go camping. After the death of her husband, who was the only son of Marshall Field, Sr., she met Lieutenant Drummond, of the British army, and they were married seven years ago this month.

Mrs. Drummond had three children while the wife of Marshall Field, Jr. Two sons, Marshall Field, III, and Henry, are principal heirs to the large estate of the first Marshall Field. The third child is a daughter, Gwendolyn. Mrs. Drummond's husband and younger son are in the British army in the present war, and two of her nephews went to war, one fighting with the German army and the other with the Italian army. The son of her sister, Freda, wife of Baron Kuno von Saxe, was killed while fighting the French early in the war.

Mrs. Drummond's death will in no way affect the Field estate. The main estate, \$50,000,000, was to remain in tact under the will for forty years, and most of the income was to be reinvested.

SITUATION IN BALKANS NOW AT CRITICAL STAGE

Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria and King of Roumania Reported in Conference.

MEETING PLACE IS SECRET

Will Decide Action of League, Which, It Is Believed, Will Determine All Important Dardanelles Campaign. Turks in Desperate Plight.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, September 19.—The situation in the Balkans and at the Dardanelles has reached a crisis. Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and the King of Roumania, are reported to be holding a conference at a place on the Danube, the location of which is kept secret. It is believed that this conference will decide the action of the Balkan powers. The chief interest lies in the fact that the action of the Balkan league will decide the all-important Dardanelles campaign.

So desperate is the plight of the Turks that Enver Pasha is reported in dispatches from Rome as having declared Constantinople in a state of siege. The central powers are preparing to detach 500,000 men from the front and hurl them to the assistance of their Ottoman ally, according to the same source.

The latter part of October is said to have been set for a great Austro-German drive through Serbia to the relief of the Turks. It is thought that Bulgaria may say whether she will cast her lot with the central powers and allow passage to their troops.

Dispatches from Berlin describe the serious confidence that she will bring to the allies. She is surrounded by Serbia, Greece and Roumania, and her coasts are subject to attack by warships of the British, French, Russian and Italian fleets.

Before leaving for his reported conference with the Roumanian King, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria on Friday received the opposition leaders. Five parties being represented at the audience.

They told the ruler that a continuance of Bulgaria's neutral policy would be fatal. They urged that a coalition cabinet be formed immediately to protect Bulgaria from a policy inimical to the best interests of the country. Following the audience Czar Ferdinand called his Premier to a conference.

Bulgaria has called to the colors refugees from those sections of Macedonia under Greek and Serbian rule. The response has exceeded all expectations.

Bulgaria must answer soon the allies' joint note demanding that she make known her position. The Bulgarians as a people appear to be satisfied for the time being in the concessions obtained from Turkey, but the newspapers are discussing the possibility of a Bulgarian attack on Greece and Serbia in an effort to regain the territory lost from her as a result of the second Balkan war.

TURKS REPORTED TO BE NEAR TOTAL COLLAPSE

Every ounce of allied strength is being brought to bear against the Dardanelles, and the Turks are nearing a total collapse, it is stated in authentic dispatches reaching here tonight.

It has become a race between the allies and Germany as to which will get to Constantinople first. Germany's victory in Russia has given her for the moment a high prestige in the Balkans. If the allies can take the Turkish capital, however, all the central empires' representations in the Near East will fall.

Conditions in Constantinople are reaching a stage of panic, it is stated. Crowds parade the streets daily demanding bread. Turkish officers gathered on the street corners to discuss the disastrous condition of the Ottoman empire.

Priests have been called upon to quiet the mobs, the olive and even military authorities have received a limit of their authority. Rome hears. Several regiments are reported to have refused to go to Gallipoli, where the Turks are declared to be fighting with their backs to the wall, and without hope unless Germany can help a way to their relief in a short time.

The Turks are reported to be transporting all their heavy artillery from Constantinople, Kirk Kilisse, Tocatli and other points to the Gallipoli Peninsula.

This is pointed out in Berlin as an indication that the Porte no longer fears that Bulgaria will listen to the allies, as it removes the strongest defense from the section which would be the point of Bulgarian attack.

Newspapers in Constantinople announce that the government intends to confiscate all property belonging to subjects of the allied powers in order to compensate Turkey for the losses occasioned by the bombardment of her coasts.

The proceeds of the confiscation will be distributed among the sufferers from the bombardments.

NEW PLANT FOR DU PONT'S

Reported Company Will Build in Manchuria to Make Powder for Russian, Japan and China.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 19.—A report was current today that the Du Pont Powder Company is interested in the proposed construction of a powder plant for the use of Russia, Japan and China.

The Du Pont officials will not discuss the rumor, which says the plant will be located in Manchuria, so as to be convenient to all nations concerned.

ARCHIBALD NEARS PORT

Attempts to Get Statement by Wireless From Dumb's Messenger Prove Futile.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The steamship Rotterdam, of the Holland-America Line, on which James F. Archibald, the American correspondent who was Ambassador Dumb's messenger, is returning to this country, was near Fire Island late tonight. Attempts by wireless to get a statement from Archibald proved futile.

The Rotterdam is due to dock in Hoboken at 8 o'clock to-morrow.

SERIOUS SLIDE IN CANAL

Probably Will Be Week at Least Before Vessels Able to Pass Through.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS CONFESSES IN PULPIT

Famous Pastor of Plymouth Church Admits Speculation Puts Him on Brink of Bankruptcy.

BARES SOUL BEFORE HIS FLOCK

Members of Congregation Weep as Beloved Pastor Tells of Deeds, and Then All Join in Remarkable Demonstration of Trust and Affection.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, September 19.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., famous pastor of the historic Plymouth Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, in his pulpit today confessed to a congregation that he was on the brink of bankruptcy. He confessed that he had lived position too much, and that he had cherished his own interests while he neglected "the sick, the poor, the friendless and the boys and girls of hungry minds."

Dr. Hillis fervently deplored the effect that his example might have had on the minds of young men heading for the Christian ministry, and humbly confessed that he was ashamed to state how much he made as a lecturer and how much he had lost in the neglect of working people and the poor.

Not since Dr. Hillis's illustrious predecessor, Henry Ward Beecher—in the same pulpit told the humble slave girl fifty years ago, has a New York clergyman so bared his soul before his flock. Not in all the years of Dr. Hillis's brilliant career as a clergyman and lecturer has he so arisen in eloquence or fervor. Simply, slowly, and briefly he confessed his failure, and said he would soon start life anew—without property and without debts.

HEARERS SWAY FORWARDED AS PASTOR SPEAKS

His hearers swayed forward as he spoke. Men made no effort to cloak their feelings. In the throng beside them, they permitted tears to flow over their cheeks, and when it was all over they thronged to the pulpit, wrung the hands of their beloved pastor, and told him his sorrow was theirs, and his woes their woes, and his burdens theirs also.

He soared above all that he had planned for this first sermon after the summer months. He threw aside his prepared address—a discourse on "The Slowness of the Universe, Its Swift-ness Also as the Ground of Hope and Optimism"—and launched forth upon a simple but eloquent talk on "The Fascination of the Future."

Just before the sermon Dr. Hillis made his remarkable confession. He began calmly and almost dispassionately, as the humblest man in Brooklyn might have confessed to his failure of life. He had a few notes before him. Evidently he had prepared a clear exposition of an ugly fact.

But as he looked steadily before him and saw the friends he had in the world weeping with him, he left the little yellow paper to flutter to the floor and spoke as a brother to his family.

And when it was over the throng poured down upon the old pulpit and paid the most remarkable tribute of trust and confidence that Dr. Hillis has ever received. Every man, woman and child in the big auditorium grasped his hand. Each told him they believed in him and would always. Some told him without hesitancy that they loved him—that their very lives were his.

Dr. Hillis groped his way back to his study with tears blinding his eyes.

DEBTS AMOUNT TO MORE THAN SUM OF \$100,000

Dr. Hillis's debts amount to more than \$100,000. How much more, neither he nor his counsel, Frederick W. Hinrichs, will say. He has, during the last ten years, seen about \$1,500,000 pour into his hands out of the various enterprises that he believed would make him a wealthy man, which toppled over, burying him beneath the wreckage. This is shown in the official reports of his business dealings now in the hands of his former business mentor, Frederick L. Ferguson.

He intends selling his splendid home, No. 23 Monroe Place, and starting life anew in a modest house or in a moderate-priced hotel. The house, for which he paid \$13,000, is mortgaged for two-thirds of its value. All that he has is to be turned over to a committee of his creditors who will operate what is left of the wreck, hoping that within a year Dr. Hillis's slate will be clean.

Mr. Hinrichs declared to-day that the Monroe Place house was to go and all the noted clergyman's wonderful library and paintings with it.

MUST HAVE NEW ENGINES

Additional Equipment Necessary Before Dreadnought North Dakota Can Take Place in Line.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.—The Dreadnought North Dakota will have to be equipped with new machine engines before she can take her place in the advance line again, according to statements made to-day at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where the vessel has been in reserve since July. The authorities at the yard would not discuss the condition of the vessel which was constructed in the Fore River yards at a cost of \$5,771,000 and launched in 1910, but it was admitted that the engines are not in good condition. It was stated that during the maneuvers last spring, the turbines were so erratic that one high naval official advocated taking the North Dakota entirely out of commission.

DANTE SHAFT DEMOLISHED

Austrians Will Use Bronze in Masterpiece of Sculptor for Making Cannon.

ROME, September 19 (via Paris, September 20).—The Tribuna announces that the monument erected in Trent to the memory of Dante, and considered to be a masterpiece of sculpture, has been demolished by the Austrians in order that the bronze may be used for making cannon. The monument, which was by Zocchi, stood in the Piazza Dante, a square in front of the station.

New Torpedo For Navy.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 19.—The United States navy is now being supplied with a twenty-one-inch turbine torpedo, made at the torpedo station here, which has 12,000-yard range, with a speed of nearly twenty-six knots.

They are being made cheaper than this government ever was able to purchase them abroad by at least \$1,000 each.

AN EXCELLENT NIGHTCAP

Horford's Acid Phosphate. Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water on retiring induces sound, restful sleep.

BELGIUM IS SUSTAINED BY CHARITY OF WORLD

Commission for Relief Collects and Disburses \$50,000,000 During Eight Months.

TASK CONTINUES TO GROW

American Support, Given at Beginning, Gave Necessary Prestige for Securing Vitrally Necessary Concessions From Various Belligerents.

LONDON, September 19.—The first complete report of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, covering the first eight months of its existence, reveals that in income and expenditure, the organization forms the greatest relief movement of history. The commission has collected and disbursed \$50,000,000, \$15,000,000 of which has been contributed in the form of money or gift food by the people of the United States and the British empire and Belgium itself. The bulk of the income has come from other than purely philanthropic sources, but the raising of this enormous sum has been exclusively the work of the commission, which, by financial arrangements with Belgian individuals and institutions, exchange of currency with Belgium and a system of providing the solvent Belgian inhabitants, has maintained the entire population of a nation for almost a year.

A remarkable feature of the report, which has hitherto received but little notice, is the effort being made by the Belgians to help themselves. Over 50 per cent of the money expended by the commission in benevolence is being furnished by Belgians abroad, and a large amount also is being supplied by Belgians in Belgium.

In discussing the report, Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, said: "It may cause more surprise among Americans, who believe that the United States is provisioning the Belgian and French people on the track of war, that only something like \$6,000,000 in food, clothes and money have come from the United States. However, the American public should realize that the commission in its organization, working personnel and political aspects is distinctly American. The American charitable support, so early and promptly given, came at the suggestion of the movement when the success of the organization in giving it time to build. This support gave the commission its foundation, from which it acquired the moral prestige that enabled it to secure vitally necessary concessions from the various belligerent governments. Nor is the necessity for this valued support at all over. The problem becomes more difficult every day, for the number of destitute has increased from 1,000,000 last October to 2,750,000 in June, and now grows at the rate of 500,000 a month. And our resources, large as they are, cannot keep pace with the need if the charitable public loses interest in our work. Moreover, the continued support of America is necessary to provide the commission with the moral prestige as an American institution, which it now possesses in the sight of the warring powers, and the maintenance of this prestige can only be secured by the continued sentimental and practical backing of the American people."

DETAILED STATEMENTS OF COMMISSION'S WORK

The report includes detailed statements of the commission's work, such as complete accounts of the disposition of 155 cargoes of foodstuffs and clothing, and other statistical data, as well as a general survey of the situation in Belgium. It is pointed out that the organization, as it stands now, is the result of constant up-building, a feature of which has been the organization of local relief committees in practically every commune with a Federal system of district and provincial committees with the Comité National at the apex. The relation of this structure to the commission is one of joint endeavor, and the membership of Americans entirely interlocks the organization.

The relief operations are divided into three classes, one to provision the entire population, another to conduct financial relief and exchange operations, and a third to care for the destitute.

The provisioning department," says the report, "is charged with the duty of revictualizing the whole 7,000,000 people with necessary imports, and up to June 30 had either delivered or had in stock over 600,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Belgian section, to the gross value of over \$15,500,000. The whole of these foodstuffs are resold to the population through a broad system of rationing, and the profit earned on these operations is devoted to the support of the destitute. Such profits have been made possible by the volunteer executive, commercial and transportation services, and the amount of these profits—about \$4,500,000 to date—is the measure of the value of such voluntary service."

After referring to the work of the financial relief and benevolent departments, the committee states that 500,000 people who might otherwise have fallen into destitution, have been provided for through the remittances made available by this department, which to June 30 totaled about \$20,000,000.

"Through the benevolent department," the report continues, "the charity of the world and of the Belgian people themselves is mobilized to the support of the destitute, and through it over 2,750,000 persons are now being assisted in some measure with food and clothing. The total resources made available to the commission from abroad for the support of the destitute was over \$31,000,000 to June 30, and the expenditure from these sources was at that date \$25,000,000, and is now proceeding at the rate of about \$5,000,000 per month. Beyond this expenditure lies local charity, now exceeding \$10,000,000. The Belgian people have risen to an unprecedented emergency with the utmost devotion, and, aside from local charity, about 50 per cent of the charitable funds of the commission from abroad are provided by Belgians and Belgian institutions."

RESPONSE WITHOUT PARALLEL IN PHILANTHROPY

"The response of the American, British and other people to the plea on behalf of the Belgians has been without parallel in international philanthropy

—amounting to-day to nearly \$15,000,000 in cash, food and clothing.

"The growing and gloomy problem of unemployment, for month by month a larger proportion of the industrial mass of over 3,500,000 people falls further and further into destitution."

"Generous as the resources placed at the commission's disposal are, they are pitifully small when spread over the number who are now wholly dependent or who are becoming dependent with increasing frequency. It will appear from this report that the commission is transmitting \$5,000,000 a month from the outside world for the destitute, yet this sum divided over those now unemployed and destitute would average less than 5 cents per day. It is evident that the commission's work has been only supplemental to individual resources, and these can obviously not diminish throughout the period of the war unless something can be done to at least overcome the industrial stagnation."

In addition to the Belgian people, the commission also supplies the French population within the German occupied territory, which number about 2,300,000. The cost of supporting these people amounts to about \$1,000,000 a month, and is accomplished entirely without recourse to charity by financial arrangements which the commission has instituted, whereby the towns in the occupied zone secure loans from the banks of Paris.

GERMANS DISLIKE "BOCHES"

PARIS, September 19.—That the Germans do not like to be called "Boches" is shown by an interesting case now pending in Alsace-Lorraine, an account of which arrived here to-day. Action was taken by the German War Minister against a girl named Gabrielle Barthel, who is now in prison for "insulting" the German army by calling the soldiers "Boches."

Gabrielle Barthel is an Alsatian girl, of French origin, and has two cousins fighting in the French army. She went to Zerbien, in Anhalt, on a visit to her father, and while there a convoy of prisoners passed through the town. The girl met the prisoners and let fall a slip of paper, which one of the men picked up.

A German soldier in charge of the convoy seized the paper and read these words: "Vive la France! Do you know that the Boches have recently suffered a defeat near Arras?"

The girl was arrested. At first the charge against her was one of espionage, but this was abandoned, and she was proceeded against for using the word "Boche." The case came before the Dessau Court. Counsel who defended Gabrielle Barthel held that she had committed no offense. The word "Boche," he said, served to designate all persons who spoke German, and included Swiss, Germans and Luxemburgers.

The court entered into a long discussion as to the precise significance of the word. The president of the court was inclined to think that "Boche" was a provincialism which signified a repugnant abscence. While the court agreed that the term was not by any means flattering, it decided to postpone the case, in order that the exact meaning of the word could be inquired into. The University of Strassburg has been asked to select an expert for the purpose.

SATIRICAL COMMENT ON MILITARY EXPERTS

Article in London Chronicle Refers to Numerous Contradictions in Views Held.

COMPARES WHAT CRITICS SAY

Some of Them Optimistic Against Common Sense and Others Pessimistic Without Reason—Socialist Woman at Ministry of Munitions.

LONDON, September 19.—Military experts are the objects of a satirical article in the Daily Chronicle, entitled, "The Inexpertness of War Experts." "Unhappily, the only experts who get into print and into funds," says the article, "are those who simplify their prognostications by maps in Greek or those who, when they have been unable to fluke a single speculative success, entrench themselves the next day behind a comparison of the operations in Poland and the methods of employment in Beluchistan a hundred years ago."

The writer comparing the views of two of the best-known military critics, finds that one of them on July 27 said of the Vistula fortress, "The fortresses of the Vistula are not of supreme account." While the second, on August 7, declared, "The Vistula is the most formidable military obstacle in Europe."

One expert is convicted of contradicting himself in this manner. On July 8 he wrote:

"We know that Archangel has been open for many weeks, and that arms and munitions are pouring in."

Just twelve days later his opinion had veered to this:

"As Russian munitions are not notably in default, the situation is most uncertain."

REPUTATION WRECKED BY FALL OF WARSAW

The fall of Warsaw wrecked the reputations of many critics. One who, twenty-four hours before the falling of Warsaw, had declared that, thanks to important information just reaching him, he could state authoritatively that the Polish capital would not be abandoned, said in his next article: "It is, of course, cruel, but it is inevitable." To follow the prognostications of the same critic, just a fortnight before Warsaw's fall, he interpreted the German advance on Warsaw as a scheme of the Russian staff to lure the Germans into previously selected lines of defense in order to force a decisive battle under conditions favorable to Russia.

Some critics, the Chronicle finds, invariably turn the geographical position of the allies, forgetting that cold rains and swampy roads are likely to hinder one side as much as the other. Some of them are optimistic against common sense and others pessimistic without reason.

WOMAN SOCIALIST LEADER IS HONORED VISITOR

Mme. Sorque, a Socialist leader who only a year and a half ago was referred to by an English police officer as "the most dangerous woman in Europe," was an honored visitor at the Ministry of Munitions recently. She has been doing Red Cross work in France since the early days of the war, but has now returned to England to address Socialist meetings throughout the country. "I shall urge the British Socialist to follow the example of his French brother in determining to see this thing through to the end at any cost," she said of her lecture plans. "And I shall emphasize especially that we must lay aside agitations and strikes until this more important business of the war is finished."

The advocacy of strikes has been Mme. Sorque's chief reason for clashing with the authorities in times past. "Madame Trouble" she was generally called in Europe, for it is said that she adopted the name because it resembled the German word "trouble" for "trouble."

She marched at the head of the women's hunger march to Tower Hill in London in 1912, and in the same year she was prevented from speaking at a coal strike meeting in Belfast because a general order had been issued for her arrest if she landed in the United Kingdom. She has been imprisoned several times for her part in disputes, and her face is known to the police of nearly all European industrial storm centers.

Mme. Sorque is the daughter of Du-rand de Gros, a French philosopher. Her grandfather was a Russian general, Crispinoff.

The official order given by the French government prohibiting the exportation of munitions to Germany has been withdrawn, as far as it concerns England and the United States. This action is due to the fact that the United States of America has decided to conserve the French use of the ordinary French wines so generally consumed in France and not the better class wines shipped to England and America.

The order was partly due to the failure of this year's vintage in southern France, but chiefly to the abnormal consumption of light wines by the French troops and people engaged in the war.

Natural wines are, next to bread, regarded as the great necessity by the French people. In France the average yearly consumption is 100 quarts per head. The consumption of champagne in England has decreased 50 per cent since the war, and the amount of claret sold has dropped about 20 per cent.

In recent years the consumption of wine has continually declined in Germany. The first serious check took place in 1899, when the duty was raised 25 per cent. England is no longer the principal foreign customer of the French wine growers, the place having been occupied by Germany up to the time of the war.

DEATHS

TUCK—Died, at her residence, 411 North Twenty-third Street, at 10 o'clock, MRS. JOSEPHINE TUCK.

WENDENBURG—Died, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Willis A. Weber, in Pittsfield, Mass., September 19, MRS. WILLIAM W. WENDENBURG, wife of the late Robert Wendenburg, of the Services at the grave in Hollywood at 1:30 o'clock WEDNESDAY.

New Coats and Suits are ready and on display at the new Masonic Temple store, 411 North Adams.

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Your Fall Home Furnishing

Is incomplete without provision being made for music—and the one instrument for you to choose is the genuine

CAROLA INNER-PLAYER

Every member of the family can play it, without long study or practice. The tone is sympathetic and correct—and delightfully pleasing to hear. You can own one of these superb instruments easily—on our Easy Payment Plan. Ask us to explain them to you.

The Corley Company

The House That Made Richmond

Musical Instruments

213 East Broad Street.



Why Not Brand Coffee Properly?

A Philadelphia restaurant keeper was arrested under the pure food laws for serving adulterated coffee. His lawyer claimed coffee was not a food.

Leading food experts uphold this contention—that Coffee is NOT a Food, but a

Drug Beverage

Under its true colors most every pound of coffee sold should carry the truthful warning: "This can contains about 100 grains of caffeine."

Caffeine is a powerful habit-forming drug. Its daily use hinders digestion, irritates the nerves, causes headache, heart flutter and many other ailments.

The way to play safe with health is to quit coffee and use

POSTUM

It is made of choice whole wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses. Postum has a delicious Java-like flavour yet contains no caffeine or harmful element.

There are two forms of Postum. The original—Postum Cereal, requires thorough boiling, 15c and 25c packages; Instant Postum—the soluble form—is made in the cup at the table with boiling water. Both kinds are equally delicious, and the cost per cup is about the same.

Ten days off coffee